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ABSTRACT

This study sought to identify in a meaningful and standardized fashion the in-state and out-of-state students at the freshman, junior, and graduate levels for each of the 9 colleges in the state of Idaho. It further sought to ascertain for each college the main contributing areas or zones in the state for freshman and junior students and to establish some explanation concerning variations. Maps presented in this document were subsequently prepared to show the data in a graphic fashion and to note zones of overlap and degrees of institutional dominance. Results of the study are presented by individual institutions and then in the composite. (HS)

ED 077388

University of Idaho

IDAHO COLLEGE POPULATIONS

1970 - 1971

A study made for the Idaho Office of Higher Education

Project Director - Harry H. Caldwell
Department of Geography

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A Study Made For the Office of Higher Education
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Moscow, Idaho

February, 1972

Idaho College Populations 1970 - 1971

Preparatory to the development of a plan for higher education in the state of Idaho, it was decided to develop a number of facts and assumptions concerning the regional and state population, migration, the economy, and anticipated behavior. These elements are under study and will appear as a separate report.

Another study focused on the springtime higher education plans expressed by Idaho high school seniors compared to their subsequent pattern of behavior in September and October.

This study sought to identify in a meaningful and standardized fashion the in state and out of state students at the freshman, junior, and graduate levels, where appropriate, for each of the 9 colleges in the state of Idaho. It further sought to ascertain for each college the main contributing areas or zones in the state for freshman and junior students and to establish some explanation concerning variations. Maps were subsequently prepared to show the data in a graphic fashion and to note zones of overlap and degrees of institutional dominance. When this data is correlated with the forecast demographic changes, developed in one of the other studies, it should provide a basis for guidelines in the development of the state plan. For the purpose of this study, an in state student is regarded as one who graduated from a high school located in Idaho. Considered but rejected alternative approaches included using the number of students paying out of state tuition, the students designation of his own home state, or

the parent or guardian's home town. Confusion over this issue has intensified in recent years because of student and parental mobility.

Some former Idaho residents now in contiguous states maintain sufficient local identification to qualify their children as in state residents for the purposes of higher education. There are also cases of offsprings of domestic and overseas military personnel in search of low-cost schooling, the use of Idaho relatives as presumed guardians, and the short-time Idaho home base of divorced or transient individuals. The location of the high school from which the student actually graduated was regarded as the most reliable study approach as it is generally an index of one year's residence in a state prior to admission to college. The incidence of out of state individuals attending Idaho high schools or Idaho residents attending out of state high schools was found too small to be significant. The technique has short-comings for evaluating older, upper division and graduate students, but it was felt superior to other alternatives. Non-diploma students (GED's) were significant mainly at the College of Southern Idaho (CSI) but these cases did not alter the prevailing school pattern.

All freshman, junior class, and graduate students enrolled during the first semester, 1970-71, were included in the study. This amounted to 16,307 undergraduates and 2,202 graduate students. The study established a basis for parallel comparisons between schools at each level, within schools at significant years, and it provided a basis for assumptions relative to the actual and potential transfer of students from the junior colleges. Each college provided its own basic data from computer or hand tabulated sources. Three institutions provided similar data for all their graduate students enrolled that year. At the request

of Boise State College (BSC), a differentiation was made between their daytime (presumed full-time) and their nighttime (presumed part-time or single course) students at all three levels studied. Comparable data were not collected for the other institutions.

Initially, separate state maps were prepared for each class to show the contributing cities. Isolines were drawn to encompass a zone of about 70% of the Idaho students in each class as a meaningful index of the dominant regional pattern. Zones are not all inclusive and the boundaries were established on the basis of areal proximity, contiguity, and the percentage contribution to the class. Where significant non-contiguous sources were noted, a second zone was indicated.

The leading in state source cities and other states were ranked as major sources in accordance with their percentage contribution to each class. Where there was more than one school in a city, these were grouped so that Boise represents four, Idaho Falls three, etc.

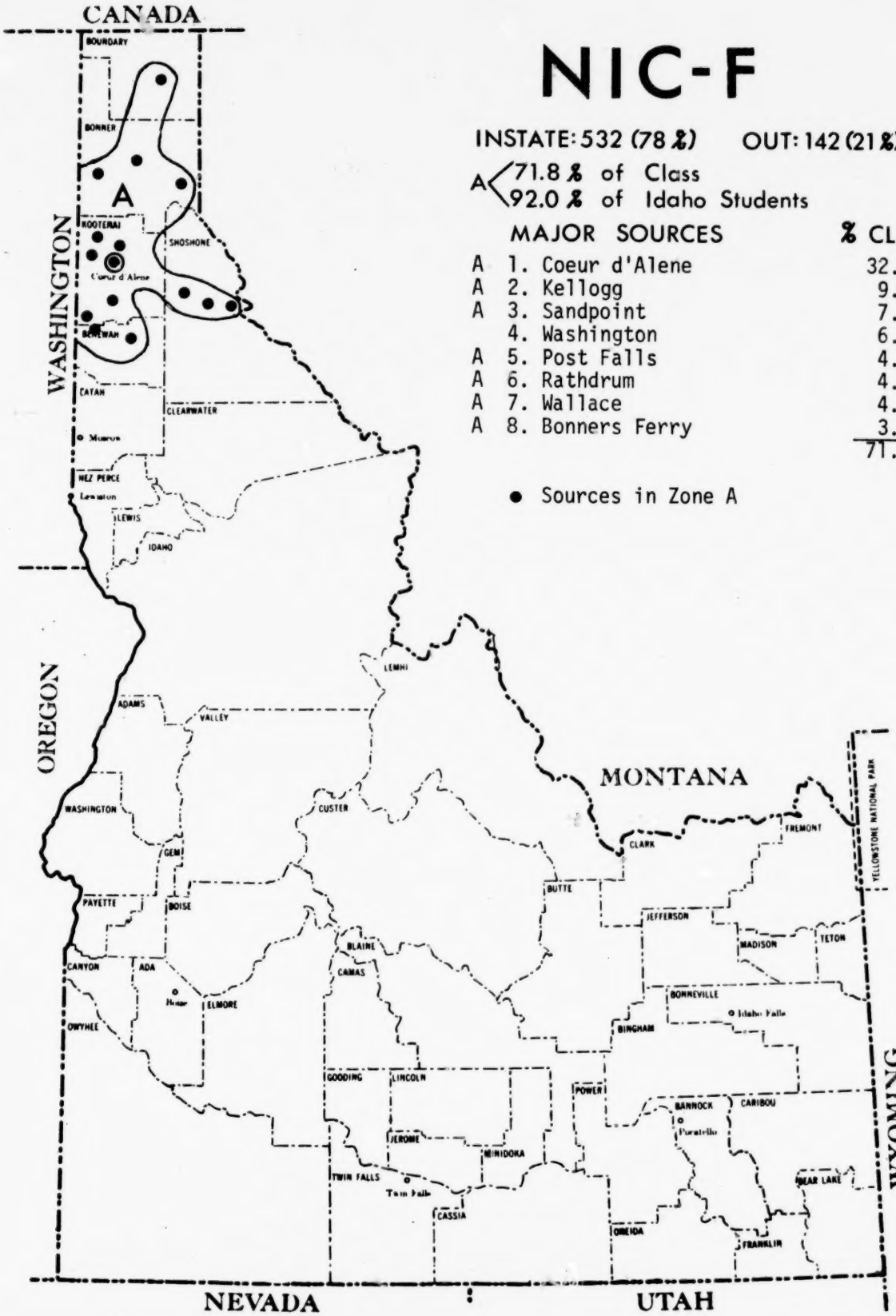
Findings

North Idaho College (NIC) — Instate: 532 (78%)
Coeur d'Alene--Freshmen Class — Out-of-State: 142 (21%)

The zone focuses on nearby towns, those along major highway routes and mining towns along the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. These accounted for 71.8% of the class or 92% of the Idaho students. Coeur d'Alene contributed almost 1/3 of the freshman class, and half of the class comes from within 35 miles of the city. Washington is the only significant out of state source area. The pattern is dominantly regional.

College of Southern Idaho (CSI) — Instate: 832 (93%)
Twin Falls--Freshmen Class — Out-of-State: 56 (6%)

This is even more of a regional student body with 93.7% of the



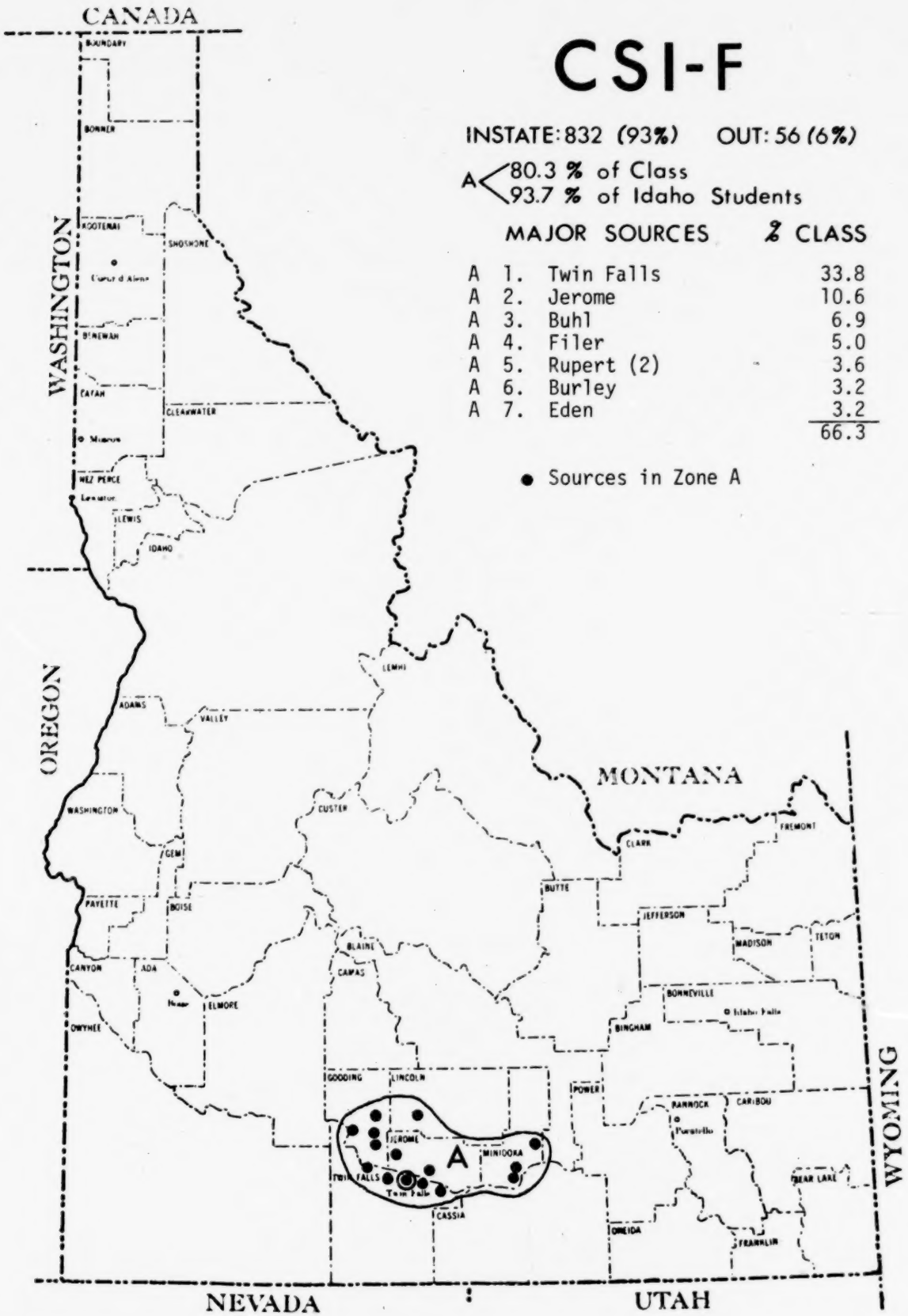
NIC-F

INSTATE: 532 (78 %) OUT: 142 (21 %)

A < 71.8 % of Class
A < 92.0 % of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
A	1. Coeur d'Alene	32.05
A	2. Kellogg	9.05
A	3. Sandpoint	7.72
	4. Washington	6.08
A	5. Post Falls	4.90
A	6. Rathdrum	4.15
A	7. Wallace	4.15
A	8. Bonners Ferry	3.41
		71.50

● Sources in Zone A



CSI-F

INSTATE: 832 (93%) OUT: 56 (6%)

A < 80.3 % of Class
A < 93.7 % of Idaho Students

		MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
A	1.	Twin Falls	33.8
A	2.	Jerome	10.6
A	3.	Buhl	6.9
A	4.	Filer	5.0
A	5.	Rupert (2)	3.6
A	6.	Burley	3.2
A	7.	Eden	3.2
			66.3

● Sources in Zone A

Idaho students coming from within the delineated zone. Twin Falls contributes over 1/3 of the total and with Jerome and Buhl over 50% are accounted for. Over 5% (more than one out of 20) of the freshmen on campus have not graduated from high school and possess a General Equivalency Diploma. This is presumed to reflect a resumption of school by former marital, military, or academic 'dropouts'. Part of these may be associated with the vocational program. It appears that over 80% of the class qualifies within a 45 minute commuting range.

Ricks (Rexburg)--Freshmen Class

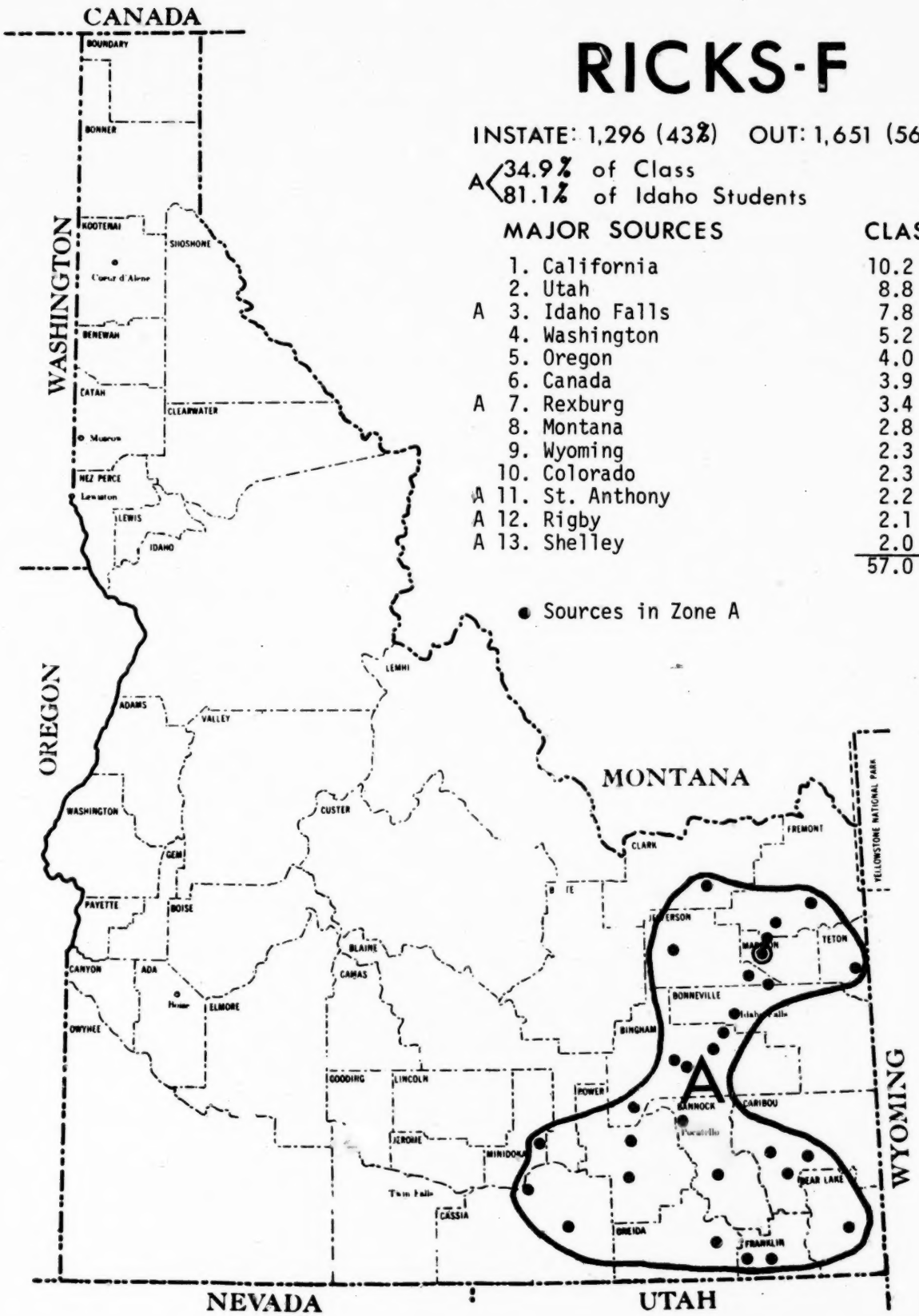
Instate: 1296 (43%)
Out-of-State: 1651 (56%)

This private (Church of Latter Day Saints) 2-year institution enrolls the largest full-time freshman class of any college in the state of Idaho with 2947 students. The major in state source area is southeastern Idaho and the delineated zone accounts for 81.1% of the Idaho students. However, this zone includes only 1/3 of the total enrollment because a majority of the students are from out of state. Of the ten main contributing source areas there are eight states and only two Idaho cities--Idaho Falls and Rexburg. The prevalence of out of state students at a private college represents a significant economic monetary inflow. Recent rapid growth at this institution probably reflects enrollment restrictions at BYU and increased out of state tuition at Utah colleges. This student body constitutes a large junior level potential transfer group. About 25% of the class comes from within a 45 minute commuting range.

Lewis and Clark State College (LCSC)
Lewiston--Freshmen

Instate: 367 (71%)
Out-of-State: 150 (20%)

This state college, strongly influenced by its location, is on the



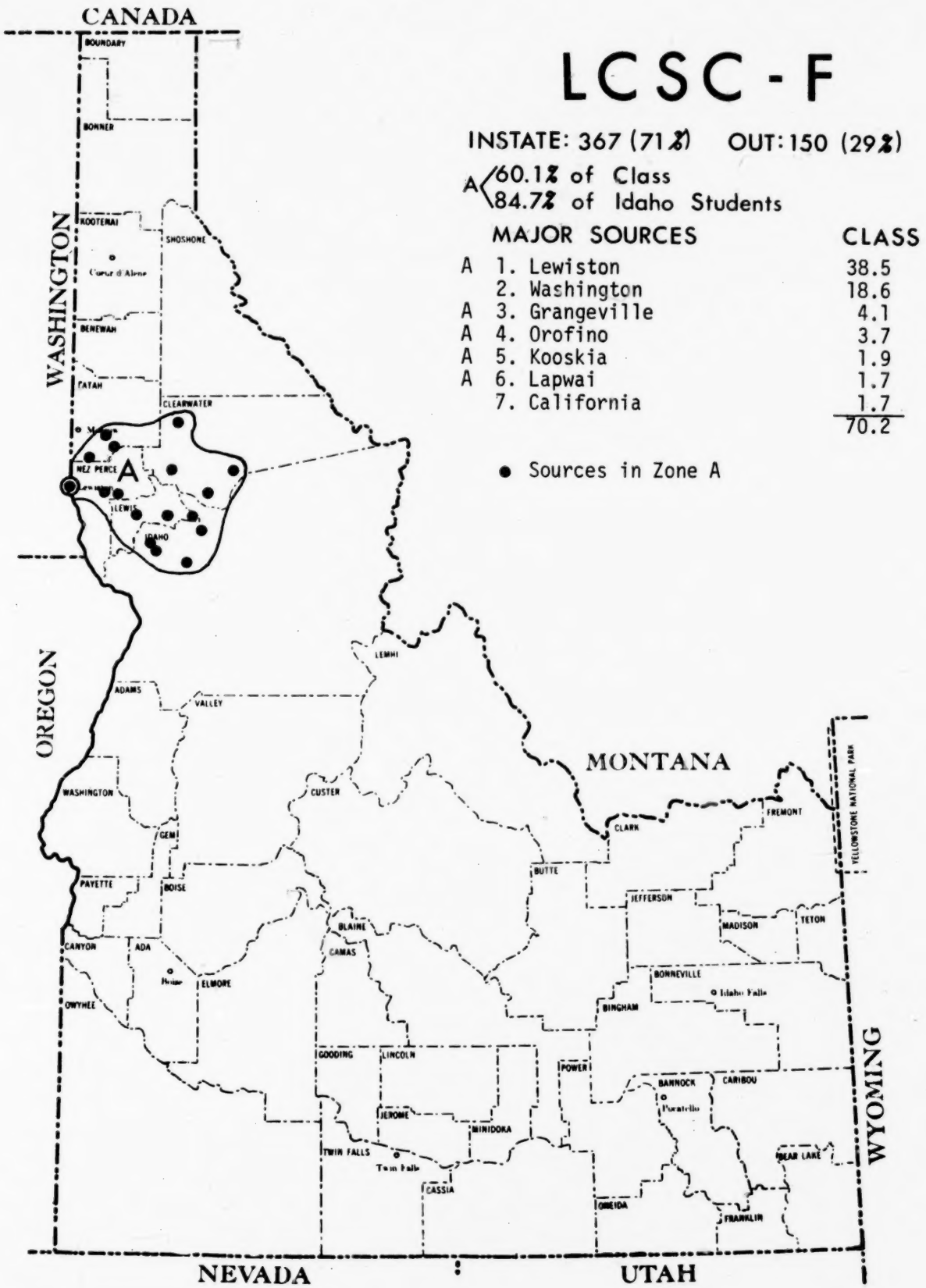
RICKS-F

INSTATE: 1,296 (43%) OUT: 1,651 (56%)

A < 34.9% of Class
A < 81.1% of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	CLASS
	1. California	10.2
	2. Utah	8.8
A	3. Idaho Falls	7.8
	4. Washington	5.2
	5. Oregon	4.0
	6. Canada	3.9
A	7. Rexburg	3.4
	8. Montana	2.8
	9. Wyoming	2.3
	10. Colorado	2.3
A	11. St. Anthony	2.2
A	12. Rigby	2.1
A	13. Shelley	2.0
		57.0

● Sources in Zone A



LCSC - F

INSTATE: 367 (71%) OUT: 150 (29%)

A { 60.1% of Class
  { 84.7% of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	CLASS
A	1. Lewiston	38.5
	2. Washington	18.6
A	3. Grangeville	4.1
A	4. Orofino	3.7
A	5. Kooskia	1.9
A	6. Lapwai	1.7
	7. California	1.7
		70.2

● Sources in Zone A

western border of the state. The sister cities of Lewiston, Idaho (38.5%) and Clarkston, Washington, contribute over half of the enrollment. The small regional zone delimited accounts for 60.1% of the total class, but 84.7% of the Idaho students. The Clearwater Valley is the major Idaho source area for students. About 85% of the freshmen class qualifies within a 45 minute commuting range.

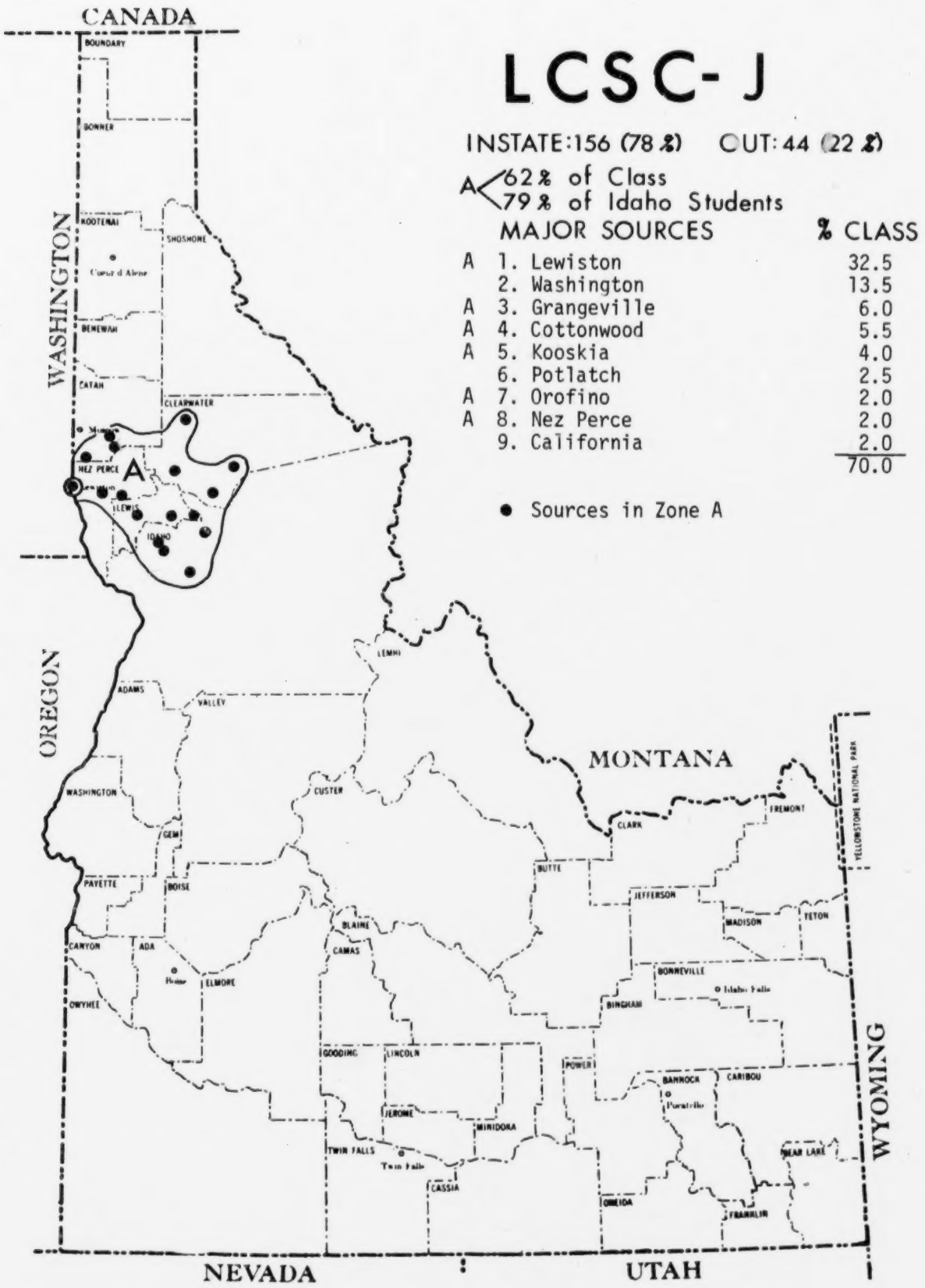
LCSC (Lewiston)--Junior Class

Instate: 156 (78%)
Out-of-State: 44 (22%)

The same regional pattern persists and the zone used for the freshmen class accounts for 62% of the total Junior class or 79% of the Idaho students. There are two significant changes. There are fewer Washington students (dropping from 18.6% of the freshman to 13.5% of the Junior class) and more Idaho students from beyond the delimited zone. The former change is presumed to be mainly attributable to transfers by Washington residents to Washington state colleges for specialized training and to avoid the out of state tuition charge after initial attendance at local Lewis-Clark State College.

Some of these dropped out of school or completed 1 or 2 year programs in vocational education. Washington high school graduates who moved to Lewiston to work, establish Idaho residence and attend college locally, are still shown here as Washington school products. Comparable problems occur at NIC, U of I, BSC, and presumedly to a lesser extent at ISU and CSI. This is not a widespread problem and is more common in juniors than for freshmen.

The increased percentage of students from beyond the zone reflects students who initially matriculated at the University of Idaho and other colleges and subsequently transferred to Lewiston because



LCSC-J

INSTATE: 156 (78 %) OUT: 44 (22 %)

A < 62 % of Class
  < 79 % of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
A	1. Lewiston	32.5
	2. Washington	13.5
A	3. Grangeville	6.0
A	4. Cottonwood	5.5
A	5. Kooskia	4.0
	6. Potlatch	2.5
A	7. Orofino	2.0
A	8. Nez Perce	2.0
	9. California	2.0
		70.0

● Sources in Zone A

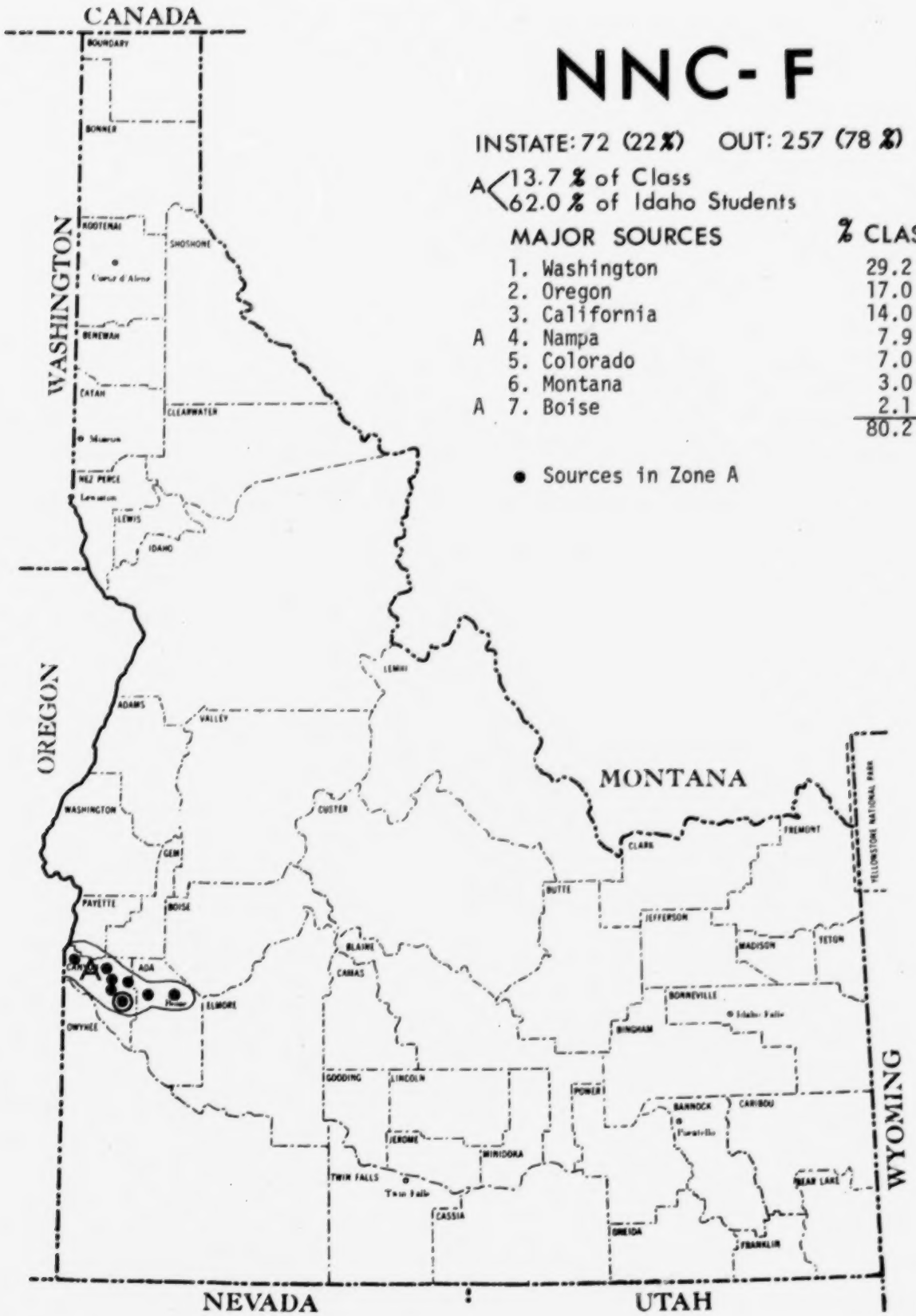
of job opportunities, marriage, academic reasons, or a shift to a vocational goal. This may account for the addition of such communities as Cottonwood, Potlatch, and Nez Perce as junior class source areas that were less significant in the freshman class. It should be noted that percentage comparisons are not too significant as the junior class is less than half the size of the freshman class, and more sensitive to percentage comparisons. This is partly due to the shorter duration programs in the vocational education division and for reasons of academic attrition.

Northwest Nazarene College (NNC) Instate: 72 (22%)
Nampa--Freshmen Class Out-of-State: 257 (78%)

Of all colleges in Idaho, Northwest Nazarene is least dependent on Idaho as the state provides only 22% of the freshman class. This is considerably less than the 29% who come from Washington. Of the Idaho students 62% come from a small zone of southwestern Idaho with Nampa high schools providing almost 40% of the total. The remainder come from a scattered source area. The distribution from other states reflects a regional source pattern for Nazarene Church colleges and non-Idaho sources dominate 5 out of the top 7 rankings. The state economic impact of NNC and the C of I are much less than that of Ricks because of the great differential in the number of students involved.

Northwest Nazarene College (NNC) Instate: 42 (22%)
Nampa--Junior Class Out-of-State: 153 (78%)

The junior class shows in-state, out of state ratios identical to those for the freshman class and the same zone represents over 60% of the Idaho students. The top 7 source areas for the junior class account for 70% of the class size compared to 80% of the total for the freshman



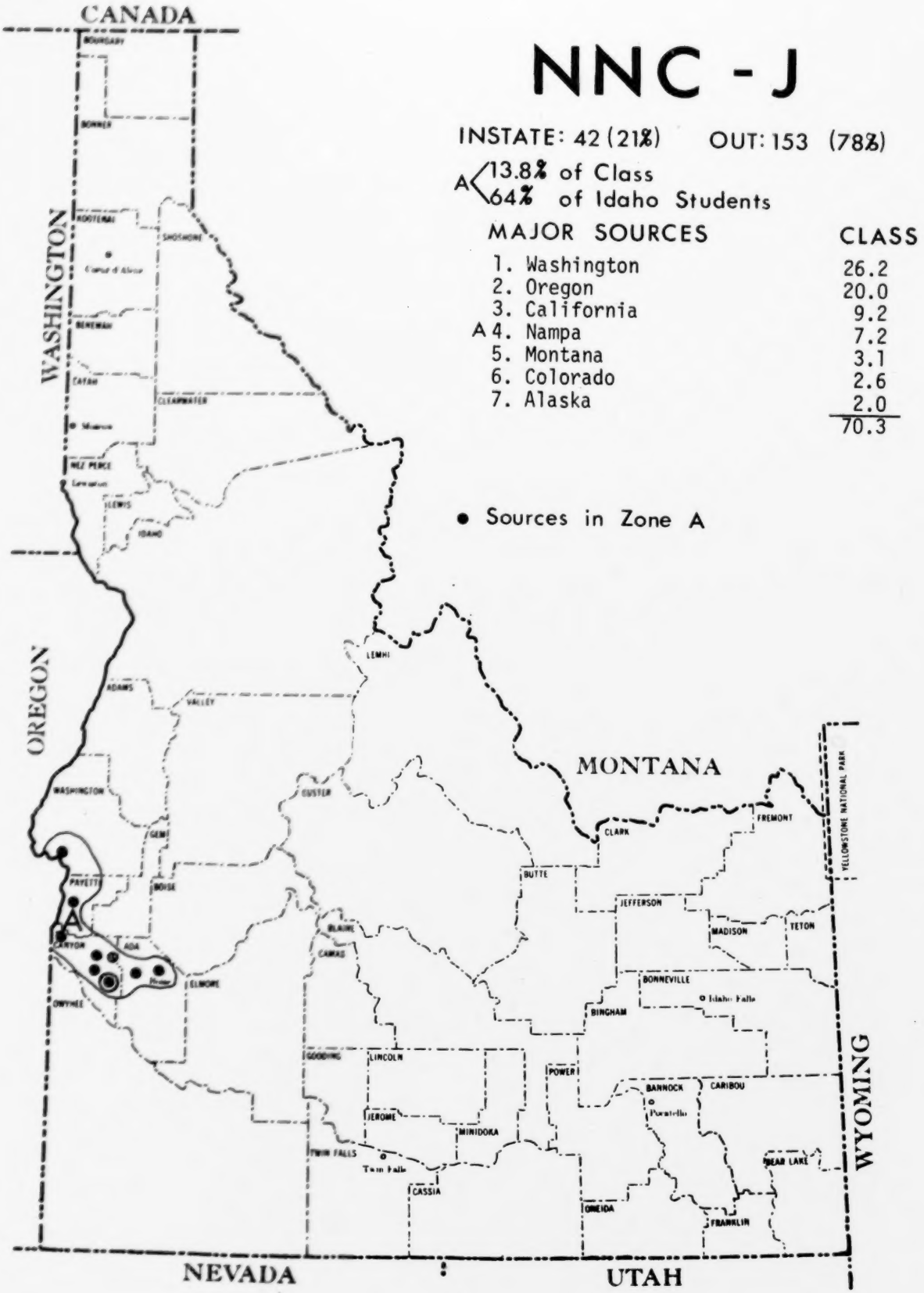
NNC-F

INSTATE: 72 (22%) OUT: 257 (78%)

A < 13.7 % of Class
A < 62.0 % of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
	1. Washington	29.2
	2. Oregon	17.0
	3. California	14.0
A	4. Nampa	7.9
	5. Colorado	7.0
	6. Montana	3.0
A	7. Boise	2.1
		80.2

● Sources in Zone A



NNC - J

INSTATE: 42 (21%) OUT: 153 (78%)

A < 13.8% of Class
A < 64% of Idaho Students

MAJOR SOURCES	CLASS
1. Washington	26.2
2. Oregon	20.0
3. California	9.2
A 4. Nampa	7.2
5. Montana	3.1
6. Colorado	2.6
7. Alaska	2.0
	70.3

• Sources in Zone A

class signifying more dispersion for the juniors. Washington, Oregon, and California are still the major sources for out of state students. The percentage decline for California and Colorado and increased contribution for Oregon between freshman and junior years may well reflect distance of source areas from the school.

College of Idaho (Caldwell) — Instate: 126 (48%)
C of I--Freshmen — Out-of-State: 135 (52%)

Along with the two other private colleges, the College of Idaho has a freshman class with more out of state than in state students. Here, California is the largest single source, with almost 40% of the freshman class. A college recruiter maintains residence in California. The southwest Idaho zone provides 25.7% of the class which amounts to 53% of the Idaho students. A secondary source center with an additional 29% of the Idaho students, zone B, is in the middle Snake River Valley. Combined, these zones account for 82% of the in state freshman.

College of Idaho (Caldwell) — Instate: 97 (59%)
C of I--Junior Class — Out-of-State: 67 (41%)

With the smallest junior class of any of the four year institutions, the junior class shows a change in in state, out of state ratios. Idaho students increase to 59% and the contribution of California high school graduates drops sharply from 39.8% to 18.9%. It is conjectured, that the California students either transferred to other colleges, or dropped out of college by their junior year. Caldwell and Boise remain the major Idaho source areas. The appearance of more dispersion in the source areas of all students by the junior year may just reflect a significant decline of the percentage importance of the California students and the shrinking base number.

C of I - F

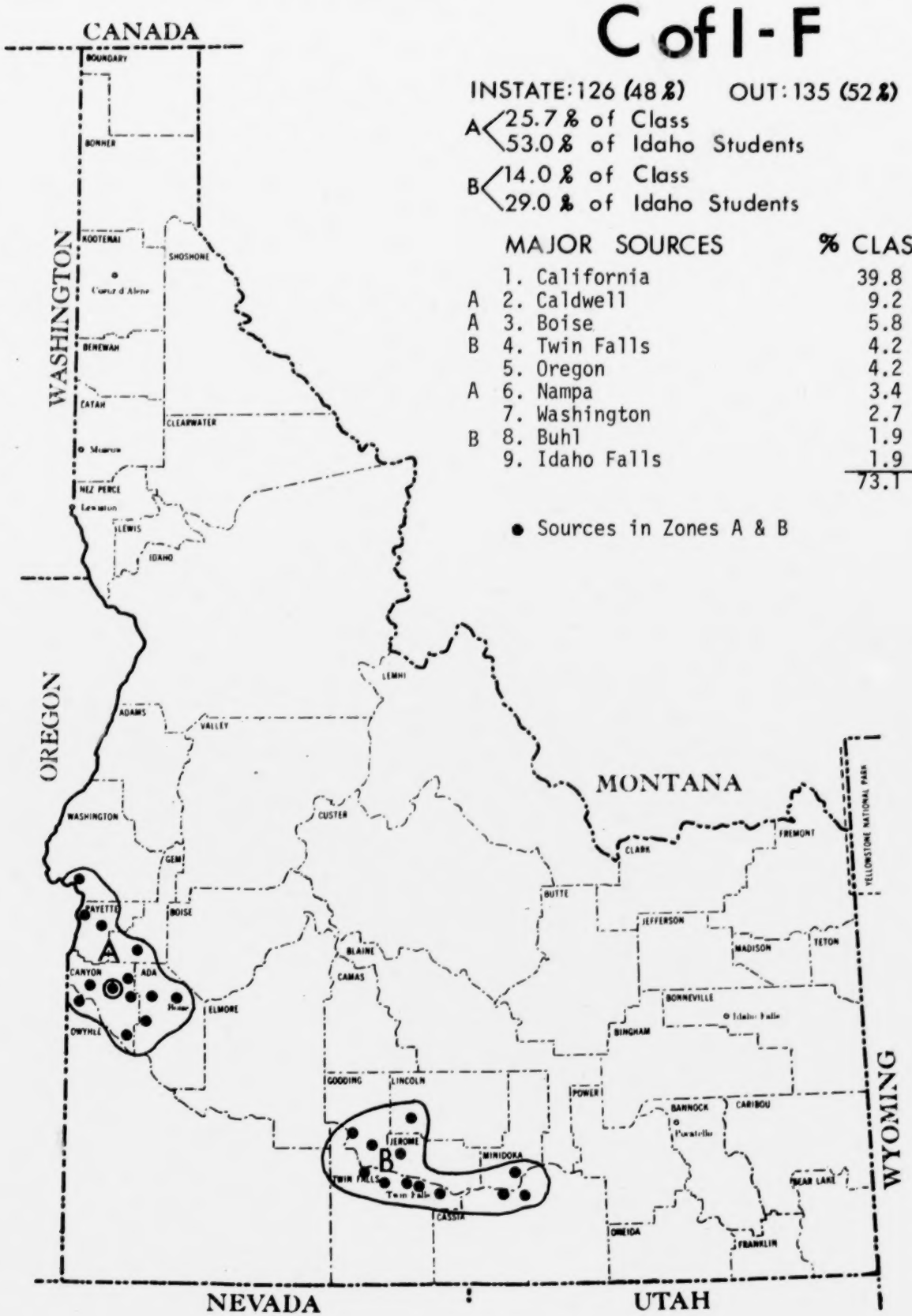
INSTATE: 126 (48 %) OUT: 135 (52 %)

A < 25.7 % of Class
  53.0 % of Idaho Students

B < 14.0 % of Class
  29.0 % of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
	1. California	39.8
A	2. Caldwell	9.2
A	3. Boise	5.8
B	4. Twin Falls	4.2
	5. Oregon	4.2
A	6. Nampa	3.4
	7. Washington	2.7
B	8. Buhl	1.9
	9. Idaho Falls	1.9
		73.1

● Sources in Zones A & B



C of I - J

INSTATE: 97 (59 %) OUT: 67 (41 %)

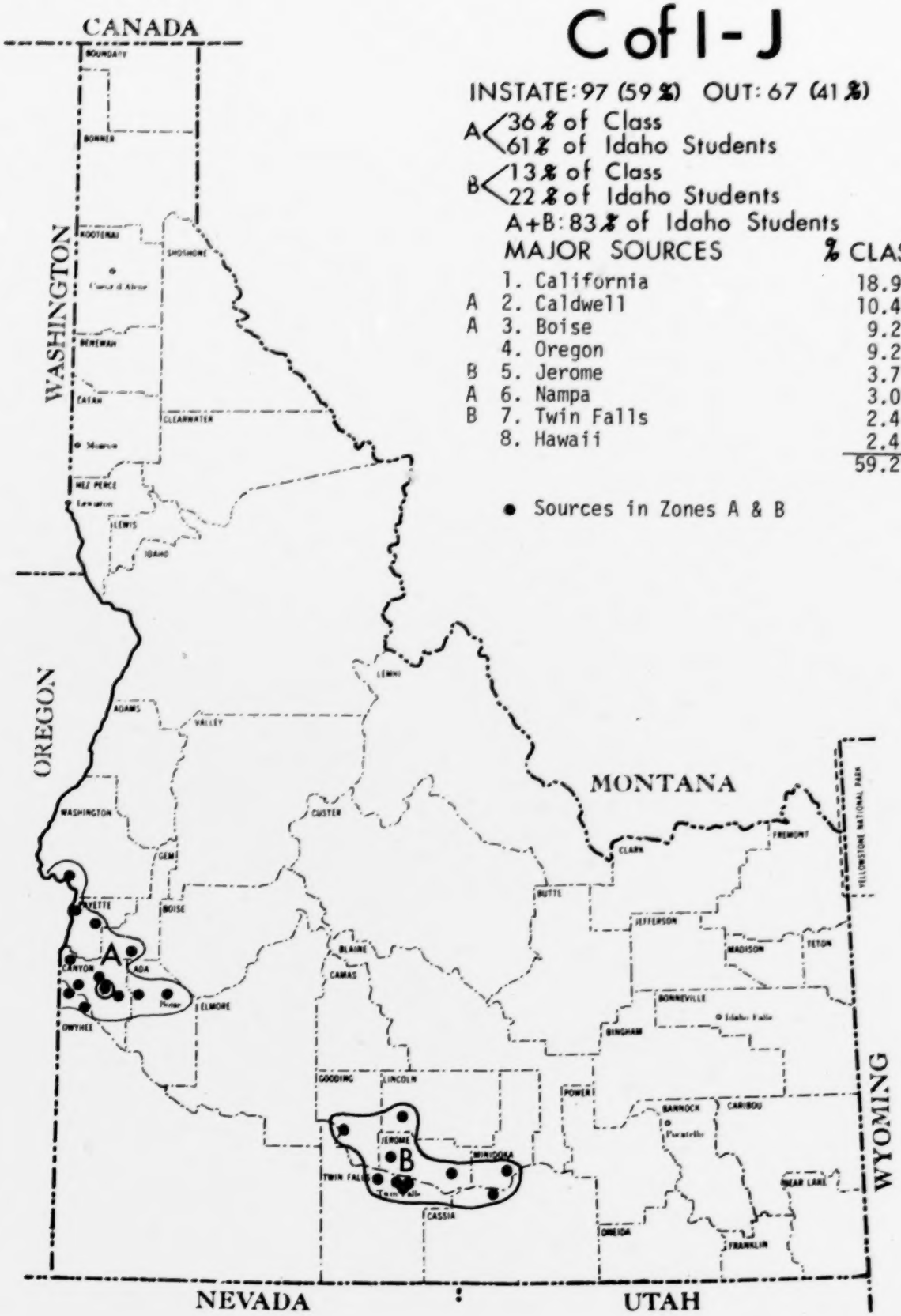
A < 36 % of Class
  61 % of Idaho Students

B < 13 % of Class
  22 % of Idaho Students

A+B: 83 % of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
	1. California	18.9
A	2. Caldwell	10.4
A	3. Boise	9.2
	4. Oregon	9.2
B	5. Jerome	3.7
A	6. Nampa	3.0
B	7. Twin Falls	2.4
	8. Hawaii	2.4
		59.2

● Sources in Zones A & B



Boise State College (BSC)
Boise--Freshmen Class

(9) Daytime-Instate: 2170 (86%)
Out-of-State: 350 (14%)

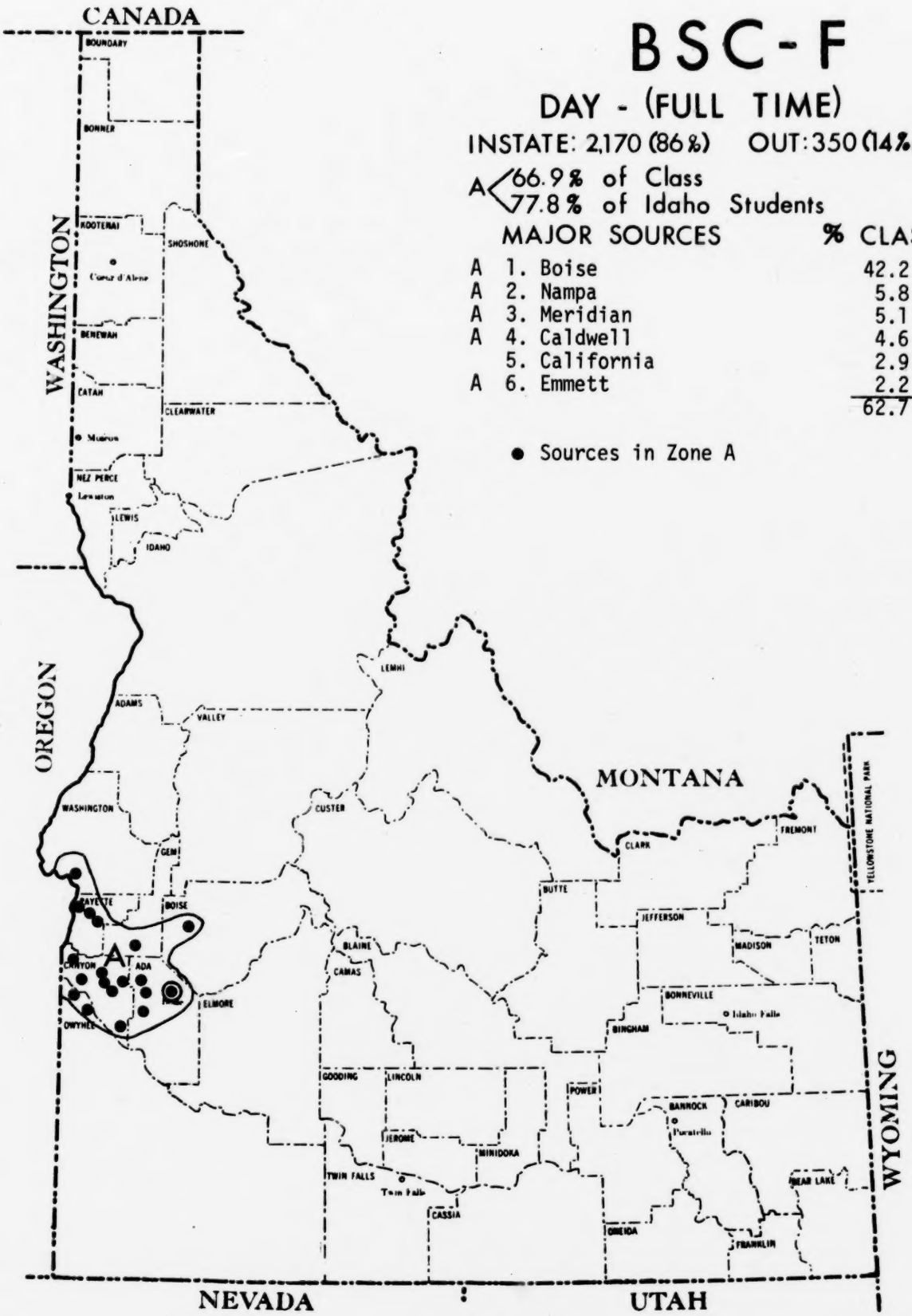
(10) Nighttime-Instate: 442 (67%)
Out-of-State: 216 (33%)

An attempt was made to differentiate day and night students at BSC on the assumption that the former, essentially full time, would have a pattern quite different from the night-time part-time students. A difference was noted. When night and day groups were added, freshmen enrollment showed 82% in state high school graduates, and 18% from out of state. The delimited zone origin accounted for over 75% of the day or night Idaho students. The four Boise high schools provided 42.2% of the daytime freshmen and 29.8% of the night-time freshmen. Nampa, Caldwell, Meridian, and Emmett were the other major sources of in state students. Oregon, only significant as a nighttime source (4.9%), was presumed to reflect new Idaho residents and commuters from the Ontario area. California accounted for 2.9% of the day time and 3.6% of the night time freshmen. Approximately 2/3 of the freshmen class come from within commuting range.

Boise State College (BSC)
Boise--Junior Class

(11) Instate: 894 (81.3%)
Out-of-State: 206 (18.7%)
(12) Instate: 125 (64.1%)
Out-of-State: 70 (35.9%)

Combining night and day Junior class students indicated 78.7% graduated from an in state high school compared to 21.3% for out-of state schools. Boise high schools contributed 36% of the day time students with Nampa, Caldwell, and Meridian as secondary sources. Twin Falls and Idaho Falls, as minor source areas are shown as a second zone (B). It is assumed that these either represent transfers from other colleges or that shrinkage in total class sizes may accentuate the importance of students from other sources. California and Oregon sources



BSC-F

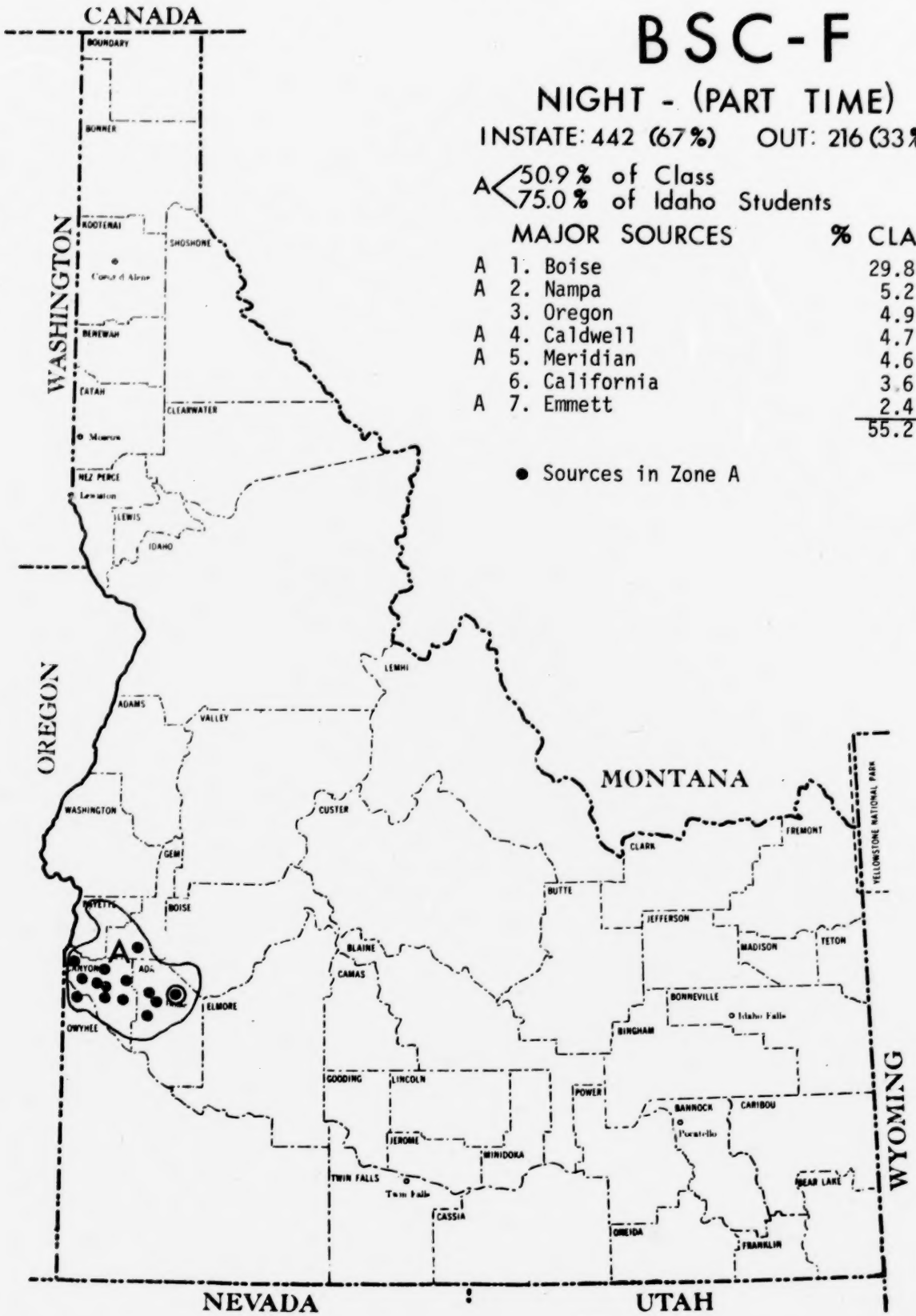
DAY - (FULL TIME)

INSTATE: 2,170 (86%) OUT: 350 (14%)

A < 66.9% of Class
77.8% of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
A	1. Boise	42.2
A	2. Nampa	5.8
A	3. Meridian	5.1
A	4. Caldwell	4.6
	5. California	2.9
A	6. Emmett	2.2
		62.7

● Sources in Zone A



BSC-F

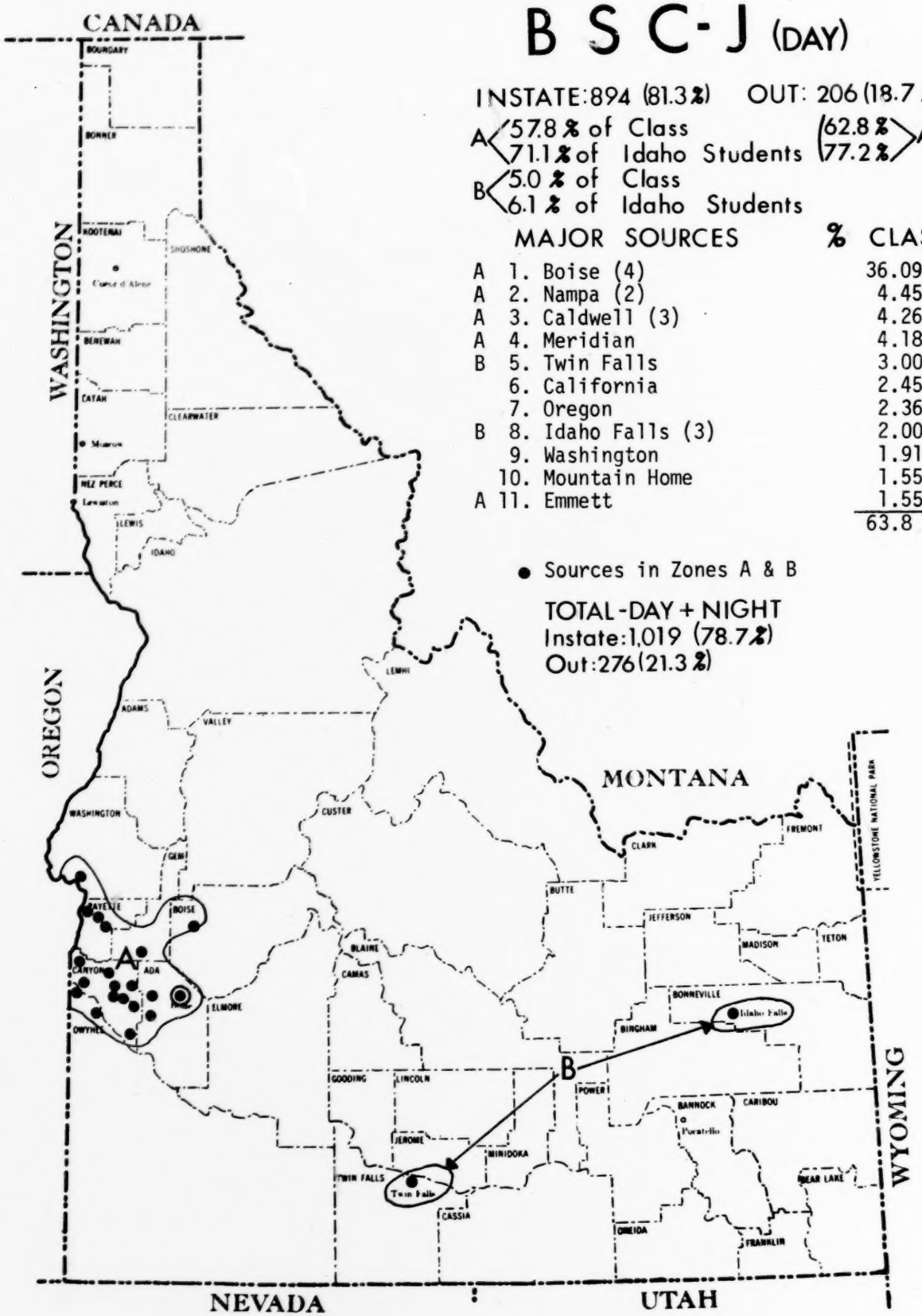
NIGHT - (PART TIME)

INSTATE: 442 (67%) OUT: 216 (33%)

A < 50.9% of Class
A < 75.0% of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
A	1. Boise	29.8
A	2. Nampa	5.2
	3. Oregon	4.9
A	4. Caldwell	4.7
A	5. Meridian	4.6
	6. California	3.6
A	7. Emmett	2.4
		55.2

● Sources in Zone A



B S C-J (DAY)

INSTATE: 894 (81.3%) OUT: 206 (18.7%)

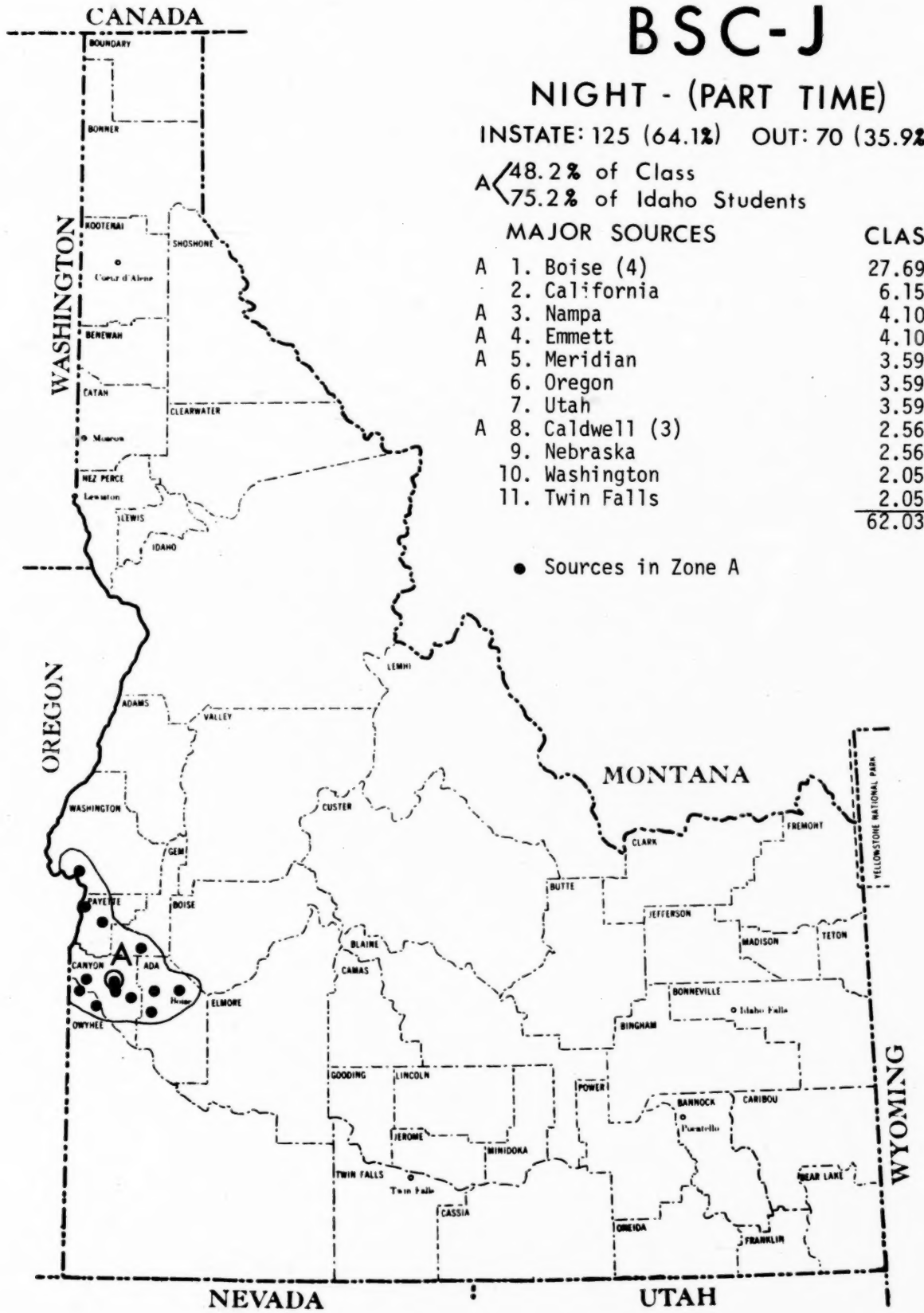
A: 57.8% of Class; 71.1% of Idaho Students (62.8% / 77.2% A+B)

B: 5.0% of Class; 6.1% of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
A	1. Boise (4)	36.09
A	2. Nampa (2)	4.45
A	3. Caldwell (3)	4.26
A	4. Meridian	4.18
B	5. Twin Falls	3.00
	6. California	2.45
	7. Oregon	2.36
B	8. Idaho Falls (3)	2.00
	9. Washington	1.91
	10. Mountain Home	1.55
A	11. Emmett	1.55
		63.8

● Sources in Zones A & B

TOTAL-DAY + NIGHT
Instate: 1,019 (78.7%)
Out: 276 (21.3%)



BSC-J

NIGHT - (PART TIME)

INSTATE: 125 (64.1%) OUT: 70 (35.9%)

A < 48.2% of Class
A < 75.2% of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	CLASS
A	1. Boise (4)	27.69
	2. California	6.15
A	3. Nampa	4.10
A	4. Emmett	4.10
A	5. Meridian	3.59
	6. Oregon	3.59
	7. Utah	3.59
A	8. Caldwell (3)	2.56
	9. Nebraska	2.56
	10. Washington	2.05
	11. Twin Falls	2.05
		62.03

● Sources in Zone A

are significant in day and night time enrollment and five states are ranked out of the first eleven categories as source areas for the junior level night time students.

Idaho State University (ISU)	Instate: 1783 (88%)
Pocatello--Freshmen Class	Out-of-State: 253 (12%)

Of the four public four-year colleges, the freshman class at ISU shows the highest percent of in state students (88%) and an out of state ratio of only 12%. Central and southeast Idaho (Zone A) provides 68.5% of the total class, and but 78.3% of the Idaho students. Pocatello provides 26% of the freshmen with the bulk of the remainder coming from high schools along the Snake River. California, with 2.7% of the class, is the only significant out-of-state source area. Seven source areas account for over half of the freshman class. This requires only three sourse areas for Boise State and fourteen at the University of Idaho to show 1/2 of the freshman class. These provide indices of source concentration. Rupert and Twin Falls are the westernmost significant in state source areas. Boise State College does not show a significant freshman source area outside the larger Boise Valley. The University of Idaho pattern is more dispersed.

Idaho State University (ISU)	Instate: 860 (79%)
Pocatello--Junior Class	Out-of-State: 230 (21%)

Junior class in state enrollment shows a drop of 900 students from the freshman class size, yet there is only a decline of 22 out of state students between the freshman and junior years. The in state drop reflects the importance of the vocational training program. Out of state stability suggests numerous new transfers to ISU particularly graduates of California high schools. Part of this increase may be

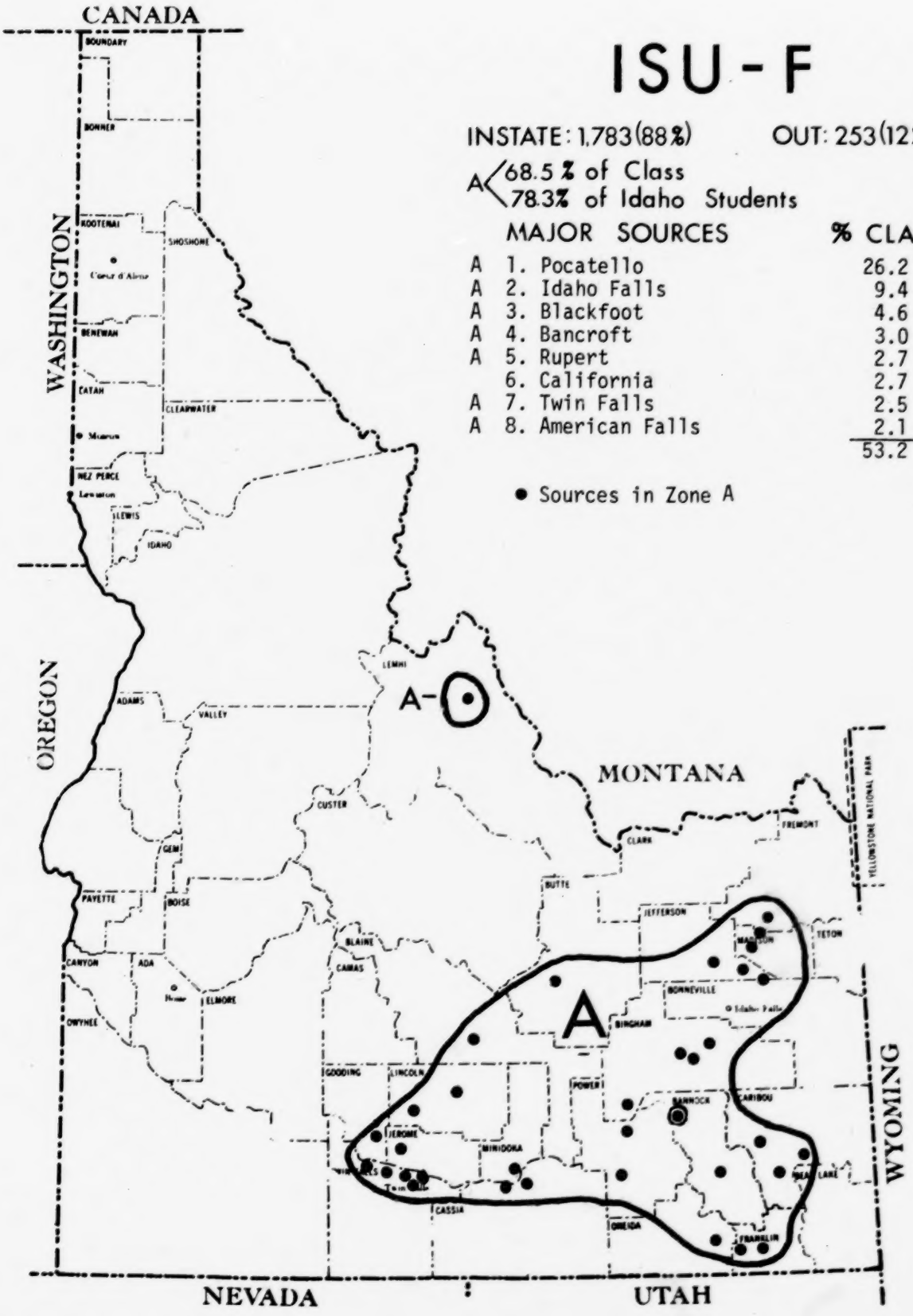
ISU - F

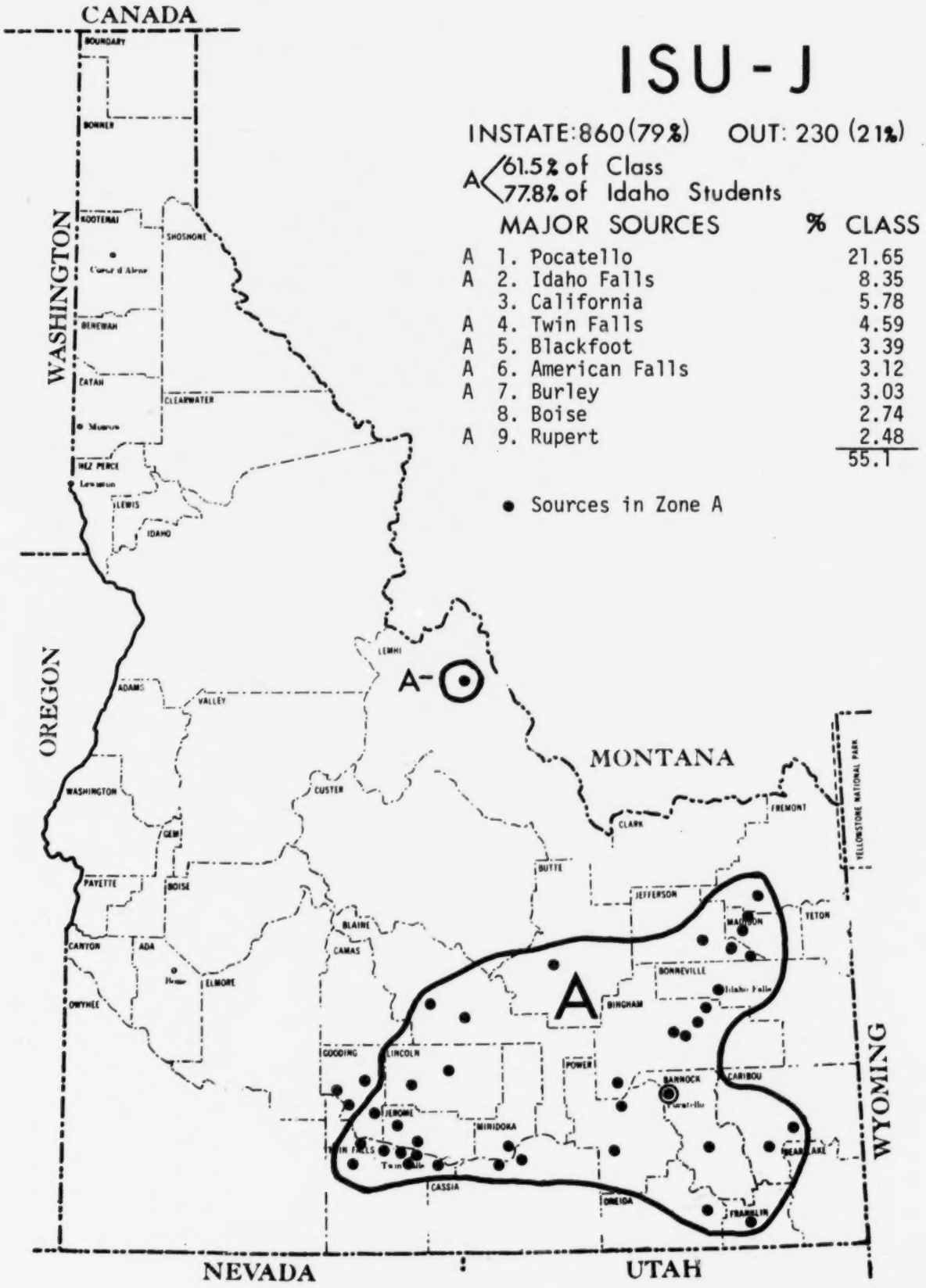
INSTATE: 1,783 (88%) OUT: 253 (12%)

A < 68.5 % of Class
A < 78.3% of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
A	1. Pocatello	26.2
A	2. Idaho Falls	9.4
A	3. Blackfoot	4.6
A	4. Bancroft	3.0
A	5. Rupert	2.7
	6. California	2.7
A	7. Twin Falls	2.5
A	8. American Falls	2.1
		53.2

● Sources in Zone A





ISU - J

INSTATE: 860 (79%) OUT: 230 (21%)

A < 61.5% of Class
A < 77.8% of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
A	1. Pocatello	21.65
A	2. Idaho Falls	8.35
	3. California	5.78
A	4. Twin Falls	4.59
A	5. Blackfoot	3.39
A	6. American Falls	3.12
A	7. Burley	3.03
	8. Boise	2.74
A	9. Rupert	2.48
		55.1

● Sources in Zone A

attributable to Pharmacy School students. The percentage in state group from Zone A is the same as for the freshman class. Percentage increases from Twin Falls and Boise sources for juniors may be statistical rather than real. Pocatello high schools contribution to the junior class is less than to the freshman class - a pattern also observable at Moscow. It may imply that a higher than normal number of local students begin college because of proximity and convenience, and that some of these drop out or leave before the junior year.

University of Idaho (U of I)
Moscow--Freshman Class

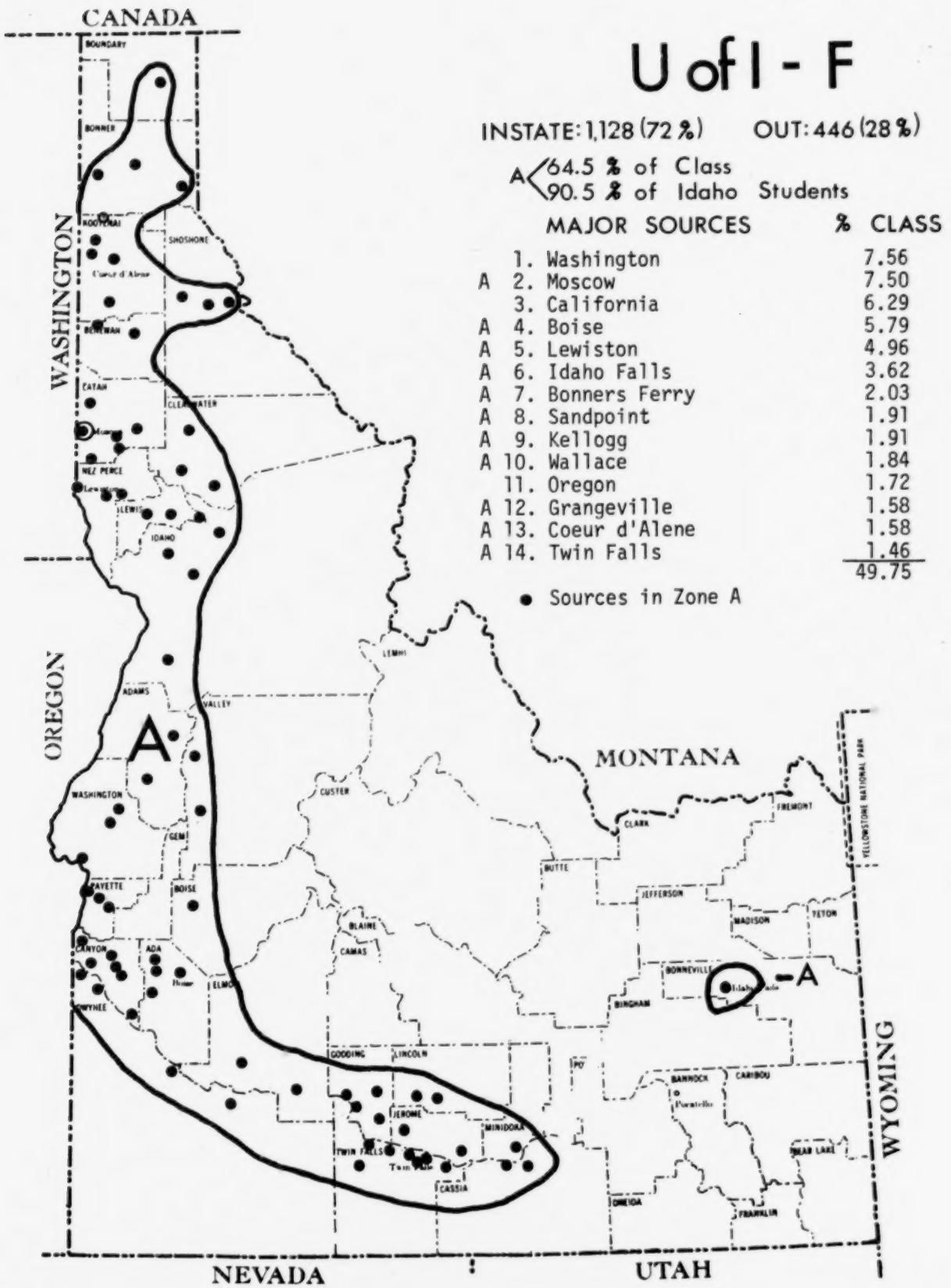
Instate: 1128 (72%)
Out-of-State: 446 (28%)

72% of the freshman graduated from Idaho high schools. This is 1% higher than for Lewis-Clark State College. As at Lewiston, this is also attributable to a location one mile from the state border and a Washington source area that includes the second largest urban concentration of Washington. Unlike the other state colleges, no single city accounts for as much as 8% of the freshman class, and over 14 source areas must be ranked to identify 50% of the class. The large area in Zone A reflects the dispersion.

University of Idaho (U of I)
Moscow--Junior Class

Instate: 1012 (74%)
Out-of-State: 347 (26%)

The University of Idaho has the largest size junior class in the state. There are percentage increases from most Idaho schools and a percentage reduction of students from Washington and California. Significant increases appear for source areas that include junior colleges such as Twin Falls and Coeur d'Alene. The statewide freshmen dispersal pattern persists in the junior class and again 14 source areas are required to achieve the 50 percentile figure. Moscow, contributes 7.5%



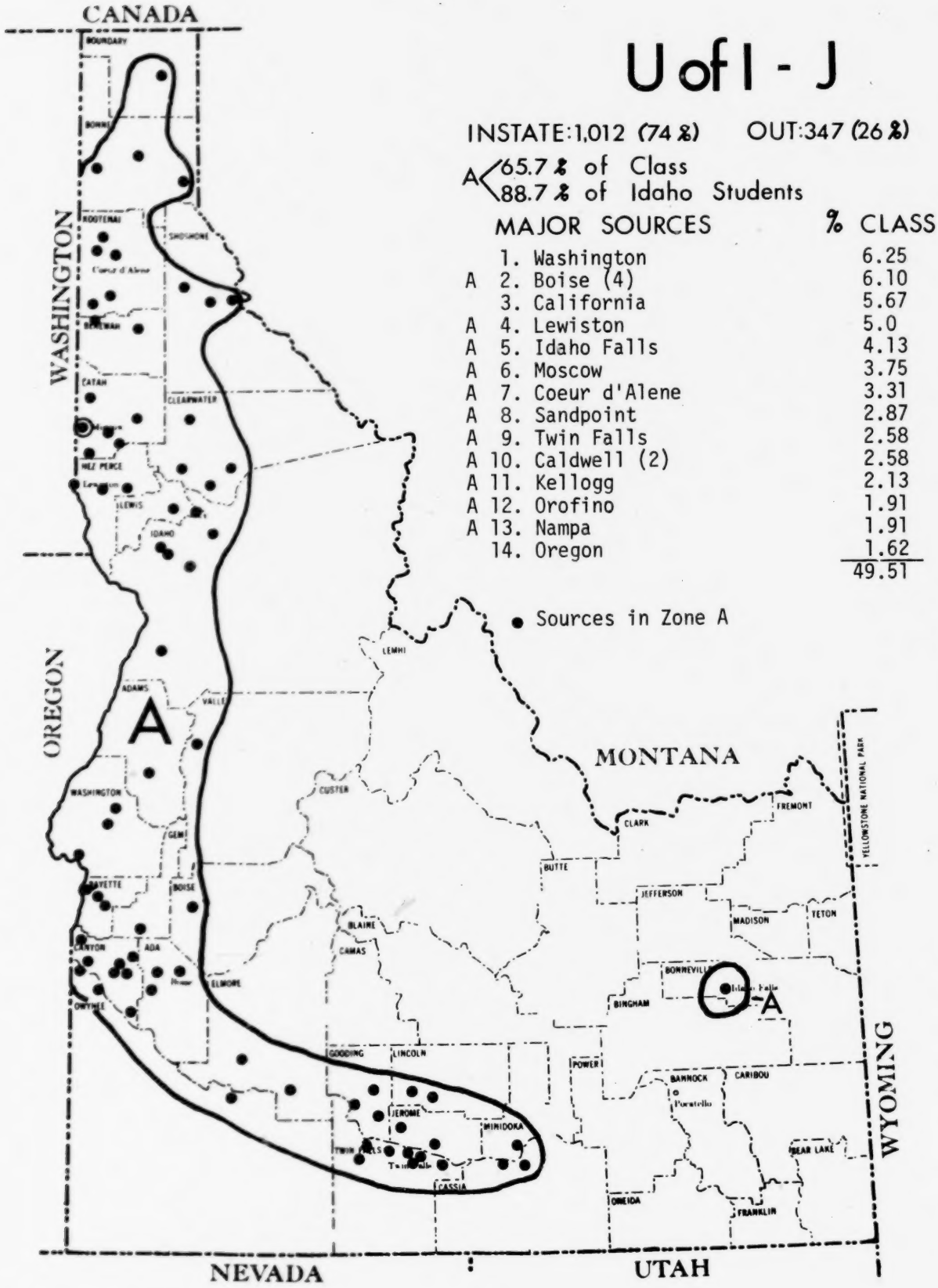
U of I - F

INSTATE: 1,128 (72 %) OUT: 446 (28 %)

A < 64.5 % of Class
A < 90.5 % of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
	1. Washington	7.56
A	2. Moscow	7.50
	3. California	6.29
A	4. Boise	5.79
A	5. Lewiston	4.96
A	6. Idaho Falls	3.62
A	7. Bonners Ferry	2.03
A	8. Sandpoint	1.91
A	9. Kellogg	1.91
A	10. Wallace	1.84
	11. Oregon	1.72
A	12. Grangeville	1.58
A	13. Coeur d'Alene	1.58
A	14. Twin Falls	1.46
		49.75

● Sources in Zone A



U of I - J

INSTATE: 1,012 (74 %) OUT: 347 (26 %)

A < 65.7 % of Class
A < 88.7 % of Idaho Students

	MAJOR SOURCES	% CLASS
	1. Washington	6.25
A	2. Boise (4)	6.10
	3. California	5.67
A	4. Lewiston	5.0
A	5. Idaho Falls	4.13
A	6. Moscow	3.75
A	7. Coeur d'Alene	3.31
A	8. Sandpoint	2.87
A	9. Twin Falls	2.58
A	10. Caldwell (2)	2.58
A	11. Kellogg	2.13
A	12. Orofino	1.91
A	13. Nampa	1.91
	14. Oregon	1.62
		49.51

● Sources in Zone A

of the freshman class, but only 3.8% of the junior class. Nampa and Caldwell appear as significant contributors in the junior class but not in the freshman class.

Shrinkage - In examining comparative data, considerable variance was noted in the size of freshman and junior classes at each institution. These were tabulated and percentages computed while differentiating between in state and out of state students.

No attempt is made herewith to explain the shrinkage factors. Several of the schools are still quite new and in the process of building upper division programs, (BSC and LCSC). Others have a heavy enrollment in the vocational education programs that do not extend into a junior class status (ISU and LCSC). There are also inter-school transfers, academic, military, marital and family dropouts.

Composite - Map - Freshmen

This is an attempt to delimit the in-state regions that produce at least 75% of the freshmen class at each of the state institutions. These represant dominant enrollment regions that compromise data between the percent of the total class and the percent of the instate students contributed.

Graduate Students

The correlation between graduate students and the high school from which they graduated appears quite tenuous. Nevertheless, the same analysis was extended to the graduate students for comparative purposes.

1970-71 Freshman-Junior Enrollment Comparisons

-- An Index of Shrinkage --

IN-STATE STUDENTS

	U of I	ISU	LCSC	BSC-Day	BSC-Night	NNC	C of I
Freshman	1128	1783	367	2170	442	72	126
Juniors	1012	860	156	894	125	42	97
Actual Decrease	116	923	211	1276	317	30	29
% Shrinkage	10.3	51.8	57.5	58.8	71.7	41.7	22.5

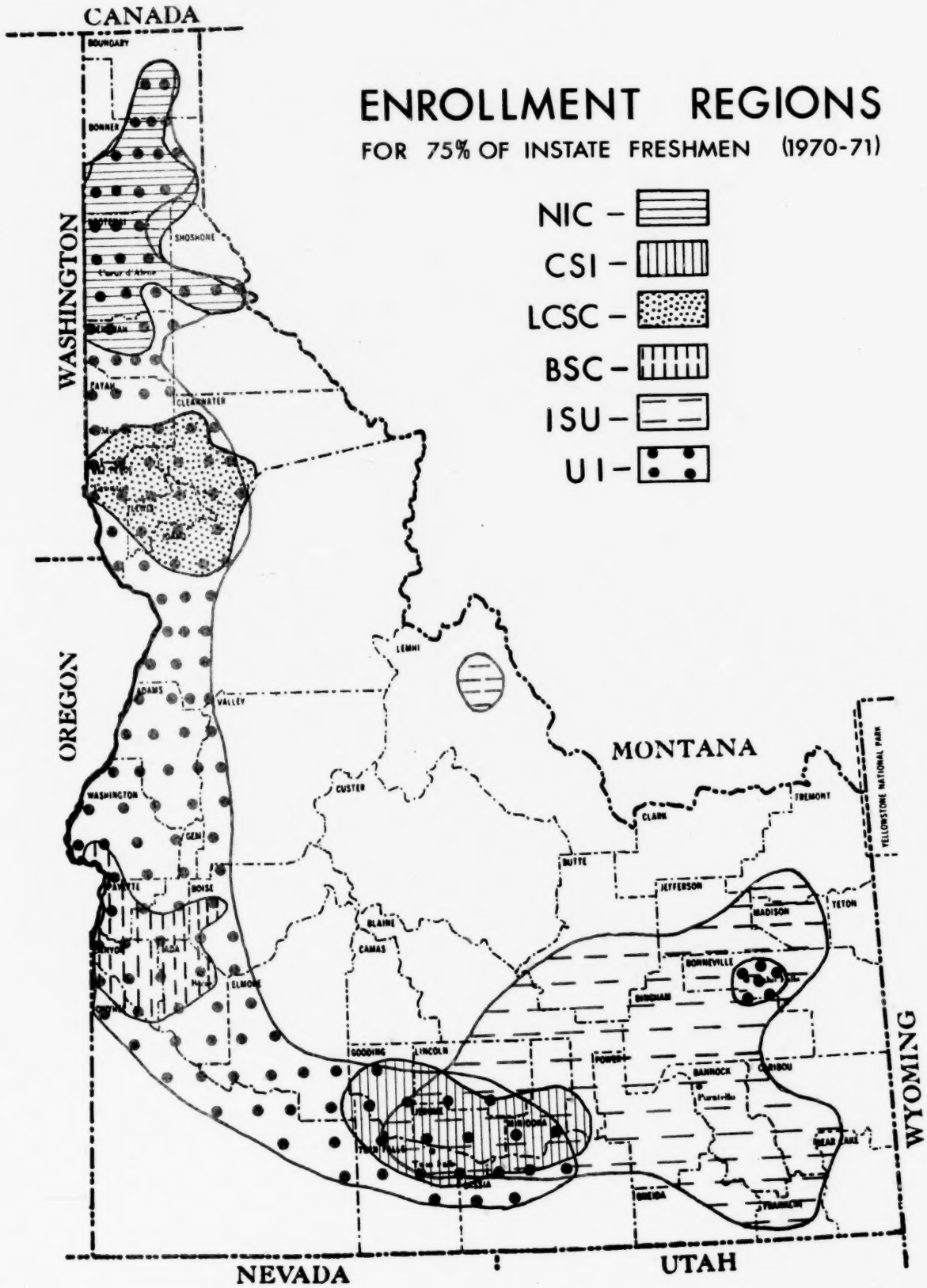
OUT-OF-STATE STUDENTS

	U of I	ISU	LCSC	BSC-Day	BSC-Night	NNC	C of I
Freshman	446	253	150	350	216	257	135
Juniors	347	230	44	206	70	153	67
Actual Decrease	99	23	106	144	146	104	68
% Shrinkage	22.2	9.1	70.7	40.6	67.6	40.5	50.4

PERCENTAGE OUT OF STATE STUDENTS FOR COLLEGES IN IDAHO

1970 - 1971

	Freshman	Juniors	Graduates
1.	Northwest Nazarene College (NNC) 78%	NNC 78%	U of I 70%
2.	Ricks College 56%	C of I 40.8%	BSC 49.57%
3.	College of Idaho (C of I) 51.7%	U of I 25.5%	ISU 19.3%
4.	Lewis and Clark S.C. (LCSC) 29%	LCSC 22%	
5.	University of Idaho (U of I) 28.3%	BSC 21.31%	
6.	North Idaho College (NIC) 21%	ISU 21.1%	
7.	Boise State College (BSC) 17.8%		
8.	Idaho State University (ISU) 12.4%		
9.	College of Southern Idaho (CSI) 6%		


ENROLLMENT REGIONS
FOR 75% OF INSTATE FRESHMEN (1970-71)
NIC –
CSI –
LCSC –
BSC –
ISU –
UI –
CANADA
BOUNDARY
BONNER
SHOSHONE
KOOTENAI
BENEWAH
LATAH
CLEARWATER
NEZ PERCE
LEWIS
IDAHO
WASHINGTON
OREGON
ADAMS
VALLEY
WASHINGTON
GEM
PAYETTE
BOISE
OWYHEE
ELMORE
LEMHI
CUSTER
BLAINE
CAMAS
GOODING
LINCOLN
JEROME
MINIDOKA
TWIN FALLS
CASSIA
MONTANA
CLARK
FREMONT
BUTTE
JEFFERSON
MADISON
TETON
BONNEVILLE
BINGHAM
POWER
BANNOCK
CARIBOU
Pocatello
BEAR LAKE
OneIda
FRANKLIN
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING
NEVADA
UTAH

GRADUATE STUDENTS

1970-71

BSC - Day		BSC - Night		U of I		ISU	
Instate							
No./%	50/50.0	185/50.6		305/29.9		578/80.6	
Out-State							
No./%	50/50.0	181/49.4		714/70.1		139/19.4	
1. Idaho	50.0	1. Idaho	50.6	1. Idaho	29.9	Major Sources	
2. California	9.0	2. California	6.3	2. Washington	9.8	1. Idaho	80.6
3. Iowa	4.0	3. Oregon	6.0	3. California	7.8	2. Utah	2.6
4. New York	3.0	4. Washington	4.4	4. Taiwan	3.6	3. California	2.6
5. Oregon	3.0	5. Colorado	3.0	5. Oregon	3.0	4. Montana	1.4
	69.0%		70.3%	6. New York	2.6	5. Washington	1.4
				7. Montana	2.6		88.8%
				8. Illinois	2.4		
				9. Pennsylvania	2.3		
				10. India	2.3		
					66.3%		

Boise State College--Graduate Students Night: Instate: 185 (50.6%)
Out-of-State: 181 (49.4%)
Day: Instate: 50 (50%)
Out-of-State: 50 (50%)

The delineated zone used for the freshmen and junior classes still produced over 2/3 of the Idaho students with Boise as the largest source area for night and day time students. California was the consistent second source. Oregon ranked third for the night time students and it is presumed that the Oregon high school graduates are not Idaho residents, recent in migrants, or commuters from Oregon. Strangely, Iowa is the third source area for the day time students.

Idaho State University--Graduate Students Instate: 578 (80.6%)
Out-of-State: 139 (19.4%)

The graduate enrollment at the University of Idaho reflects more of a national and international composition than any other school in the state. Though Idaho is the largest single contributor, Washington and California are significant. The unique source area of Taiwan and Hongkong of 3.6% is unduly high because of a pattern of classifying all Chinese students as Taiwanese.

Study completed

November, 1971

Harry H. Caldwell

Professor of Geography, University of Idaho

Data collection and assistance by David R. Rudin, Graduate Student in Geography, University of Idaho. Maps by H. Wayne Gibbs, Graduate Student in Geography, University of Idaho.

Conclusions

1. This study illustrates the relative importance of different zones in this state to the enrollment pattern of each institution, the change between the freshman and junior years, and the diverse roles played by out of state students.

2. As a one-time effort the value of this study is limited. Repeated at 2 to 3 year intervals it becomes an important vehicle for trend analysis in comparing the drawing power of each college at critical class levels - freshman, juniors, and graduates.

3. Northwest Nazarene, the College of Idaho, Ricks, and the University of Idaho appear as regional as well as state institutions.

4. In terms of graduate programs, Idaho State University is dominated by instate students while the University of Idaho serves a regional and national student clientele.

5. Comparisons between institutions focused on the freshman class can be misleading as the academic and vocational students are lumped and also because it fails to indicate the impact of class size shrinkage between freshman and junior years, and the role of transfer students.

6. North Idaho patterns suggest competition between the three public institutions. Southeast Idaho appears mainly as a zone of competition between Ricks and Idaho State University.

7. The area of the middle Snake river valley appears to be a major competition zone between a number of state and private institutions.

8. Lewis and Clark State College and the University of Idaho attract many freshman from eastern and central Washington which includes the closest largest nearby population cluster.

9. Except for Ricks, the other private colleges attract few Idaho students other than from the city where the college is located.